ichest gold and silver regions on the continent.

2 Girry Couryt.—Next in importance, in population and industrial developement, although smaller in area han the county of Arapahe, is Gilpin county, lying to he westward. The principal town is called Central City, containing, with the population engaged in active mining and milling operations in the neighborhood, about twelve housand inhabitants. All the active operations in mining, the immediate productions being gold, centre in highin county. There are about three hundred and fifty ails of all sizes and descriptions working in the county, onnected with the production of gold. Among these are tamp mills of the largest class, deriven by steam and rater power, and many "rastras" or smaller mills, rorked by the current, or by horse, mule or hand power. Four-fifths of the entire yield of gold in Colorado for the ear 1864 (twenty-four millions of dollars) was proqued by the Gilpin and Clear Creek mines. This particular region is, probably not richer in gold than other portions of the Territory, but up to this time it is nore fully developed, and every day new mines are pened and the wealth of the district more and more exposed. Gilpin county possesses but little arable soil, the and being uniformly pastoral, and furnishing perennial prasses of a super-or quality for the support of cattle and tock. The county contains an area of about four huntred square miles, and includes the prominent mining owns of Nevada, Eureka, Black Hawk, Montana and fall River—known as the "northern mines."

3 Clear Clear Clear Clear Creek and I dasho City, iffeen miles apart. The mining capacities of the county are of the highest order, and ree being rapidly developed. A stream called Clear reek bisects the county all through from east to west, lanked by precipitous mountains abounding in leads of pold bearing quartz. The abundance of water furnishes numerable mill sites. There are extensive hot and cold soda springs at Idaho City, near which are also wonderful mines of opals. Precious ston

Can be dead to the country of this coal is that upon aking a lump it is lound to be interspersed with parties of rosin in cubes, as found in parts of the piney rens of North taroi ma; the result, it is supposed, of the raing of abor ginal pine forcets at some remote period, dis found in this county in placers along the banks Clear Creek, which bisects the county, east and west, m gold washed down from the mountains in the reart towns of Golden Cate, Araphabe, Apex and Mount non, all agricultural, are situated near Golden City, cool mines are located around Golden Gate, and and Mount Vernon are mines furnishing line and plasand marble. The marble is rose colored, similar in carance to the Tennesseo murble, to be seen in rich elegant display in the Captol at Washington. Iron s, intonated with the limestone and coal beds of the dish and hematite class, are also found in abundance, ry farming is carried on very extensively in Jefferson uty, by which Deaver and other places are supplied h butter, cheese and milk, and also with eggs, poulfiresh meats, &c.

BOLLEER C ULT:—Is situated north of Jeffer, and contains about the same area. The county the granternart of Jefferson in practical

can nears, according to the same area. The attorned contains about the same area. The attorned contains about the same area. The attorned contains about streen hundred. The county is sounterpart of Jefferson in nearly all blars. It contains floring mills, and a valuable urnace is in full blast in it. It also contains salt hybeads springs. It is a splendid county for wheat, sorphum, hay, &c. The county contains but one zed lown at present, called "Boulder City." Adams C. Univ. in the next county north of cr. and contains the towns of Laporte, San Vrain attain City.—The batter maned after the California or of that name. It numbers about seven hundred thy inhabitants. In the centre of this county is see Long's Feak—the most elevated point of the Mountain system—and is seen in the western on one hundred and fifty miles by those who travel dreat Plains. In this county agricultural industry ne deceiped, although a rund exploration has decated that it abounds in minerals equal to the other es in Colorado.

have been found in considerable quantities, and the nations are that they exist in abundance. One agate, ength and breath of a man's hand and two inches i, was lately found in this county by an ignorant per-who used it as a hammer to repair a burseshoe. E. Pao C (xxxy.—This county lies south of Doug-The population is about two thousand, its area time hundred square rules. Its chief town is Colo-city, and in index its highly developed forming re-

cons, was interfy to that it this county by an ignorant person, who used it as a humane to repair a burseshee.

3 Et Pao C CNY, Tais county lies south of Donglas. The opposition is about two thousand, its area about film hundred square miles. Its chief town is Colorado City, and in index lies highly developed farming region known as the effective and world renowned writes a Peak, "township, up him a huge beacon to guide the pioneer to fields of andeveloped wearth and magnificance. Around the base of Pike a Peak, and the viernity of Colorado City, are natural formation of ode water and chalybeat, and scenery wender of the financial form and picture que bouty. The latter features present abolishes resembling ratins of all the anaform, a proceeding true the bright green foliage of the forest, which clothe the mountain finance of the first finance of the forest of a preventing raised in the finance of the forest, which clothe the mountain finance of the first finance of the forest of a piece peaches, pears, quincest and all winds of or chard fruits, base been plant of and are century forward rapidly. The climate is especially eduped to the fuzuriant growth a fruits.

9 Avail O Plum a a p Firm or CUNTURE—Puolo City is the county sent of the first and Carson city of the second. They are forty-live miles aport, and both attained upon the north bank of the Arsanasa civer, which bisects both counties from wen to east from the point of the second. They are forty-live miles aport, and both attained upon the north bank of the Arsanasa, a fiver of the first and Carson apond to the rowns are commanding points upon the high waters of the from the middle Mississipa about the latitude of Memphis into Mexico, Arixana and Lower California upon the Partite sea. Although navigable only up to Fort Smith; to furnishes a tevel road at thousan

The Bay of the Great Plains is form d at this county by being unveloped by the Snowy Stars and Raton Mountains.

12. Wrid County—Is located to the eastward of Laramie county, occopying the entire arcich to the anchors of Nebraska and Kausas, and containing the village of Alesburg, recently become on note in consequence of an Indian massacre. Area of the county, eight thousand five hundred square miles, with but a small number of inhabitants, say four hundred and fifty it is probably the only county where butaic in any quantity exist. It has accounted by the Poula Flatte and its affluents, the Beaver, Blog. Klowa and Camanche creeks. The country speculiarly postoral, although it contains some grable lands of good quality. It is on the grand highway, with Arapahoc, between Atchison, Masouri, and Denver city.

13 AND 14. UMAT AND L. RE CHESTER—Characterized throughout their area by supendous mountain chains and peaks, cover the western third of the territorial area of Colorado (or 30,000 square united) filing the space extending from the analysis and peaks, cover the western third of the territorial area of Colorado (or 30,000 square united), filling the space extending from the analysis of the surface and the area drained by them. These counties are located entirely upon the elevated plateau of the continent, seven thousand feet above the sea, with seductive valleys of parallel dimensions, on cloped by immumerable mountain onlains and peaks. Explorations, as yet imperfect, indicate those counties to be the most prolific metalliferous region of the whole mountain system of North America. The salubrious and serence atmosphere,

RECAPITULATION OF THE POPULATION OF COL-	Jac Marine
Arapaho county	11,000
Gilpin county	10,000
Clear Creek county	2.500
Jefferson county	1,700
Position Country	
Boulder county	750
	100
Douglas county	500
El Paso county	2,000
Pueblo county	700
Fremont county	700
Huerfano county	1.200
Weld county	450
Commit county 1	-
Summit county. Unfixed.	-
Lake county)	
Costella county   Mostly Mexicans	12,000
Total	
Less Mexicans	12,000
Estimated American population	56,100
This does not include the population on the Ind serve, nor the Indians scattered loose or in	tribe

ORIGINAL TABLE OF DISTANCES.

We are not aware of the existence of any table showing the distances between prominent points in Colorado and its obief external or metropolitan mart, Denver City. We will, therefore, present one, obtained at considerable labor, for the benefit of our Colorado bound column of

From Fort Garland to Cutebra, Costella county, San Louis Park. 17
From Cutebra to the town of Costella. 19
From Fort Garland west to Guadalupe, Conejos county 50
From Denver Cty north along the foot of the Snowy
Sierra to Boulder City, Boulder county. 30
From Denver City to Laporte, Laramic county. 70
At Laporte the roads fork, one running to Fort Laramic, on the Platte, distance. 130
And the other to sait Lake Cty, en route for an Francisco, distance by the United States Overland mail route. 425

A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF COLORADO.

The id a of embracing within the boundaries of States and mations massive chains of mountains, instead of causing them to form limits of separation, as here demonstrated in two instances on the American continent. Is it wise to properties the profound blunders of antiquity, which have made for thousands of years the Pyranes, the alps and the Caucuses bulwarks to crush affiliation and make eternal social isolation; or shall we confine these barriers where accial unity and energy shall oblicate them as barriers against the fusion of markind into the grand scheme of civilization and Christianity?

The entire catalogue of metals, saits and chemicals is found in Colorado, in juxtaposition, or as conveniently arranged as shops are on Broadway—all that is necessary to occupy the industry of man are found, as it were, in a bunch. An area of early thousand rotics as atteroughly permeated with gold as the waters of the Atlantic are with sait. It is found in every form, ore in all its varieties, and pure in the placers. The beds and banks of all the attemns sparkle with the priceiess deposit.

The aggregate production of gold in Colorado since its first discovery there may be estimated at one hundred millions of dollars. There are probably at least burn thou sand in the Tarritory. Gold mining is the chief interest of the Territory. While in the Eastern grann growing States labor is occupied in the production of the cereals, and a manufacturing and commercial pursuits, in Golorado, and in its peorless sisters, feaho, Montana and Nevada, the production of file can be readily purches of labor; for with them all the necessaries, comfers and many of the luxuries of life can be readily purches and many of the luxuries of life can be readily purches.

object of labor; for with them all the nee searies, comforts and many of the luxuries of life can be readily purchased.

There exists in Colorado ample evidence that the supply of gold in quartz placers and in the beds and banks of streams is siscolutely inexhaustible. Every season startling discoveries of gold are made in the two danks of the Co dilleras. Pioneers are magnificently rewarded for their tool and industry. The civit war, instead of diminishing the production of gold, has been the means of bringing it out in Colorado in more abundance than ever, and it will continue to be so as long as paper money shall fail to represent true values, as it does at the present time, and so long as our advancing army of progress aims to secure wealth and self independence.

The amount of transportation between the Missouri and the Colorado, as the first point of entrance to the great mountain system, is predigious. The Great Plains represent the ocean between the city of New York and Liverpool. It is no uncommon thing to see as many as five thousand wagon teams in one camp, and it is not setting the figure too high to say that at least half a million of people are more or less interested or engaged in this vast system of intra-continental transportation. New York city is the great Atlantic metropolis from which the bulk of this immense trade flows, and it is to her interest and to the interest of her merchants and capitalists, that every movement calculated to facilitate the means of transit and the development of the resources of these new Territories should be steadily and liberally encouraged.

hundred miles along the Great Platte valley, is almost barren of timber, but abounds in fine graw. In late surveys of this region it has been found that ninety miles

AMOUNT OF TRAFFIC ON THE PLAINS—NECESSITY
YOR A RAILWAY.

Up through this region, on the line of the Platte, is the
great highway of the plains. The amount of traffic on
this line is enormous. It can only be estimated from
the extent of country to be supplied by the Atlantic
cities. This includes the Territories of Colorado, Utah,
partially the new State of Nevada, and the Territories of

On this part of the route across the continent exist the only Indian troubles that interfere with a safe transit of cattle, mules and horses, and destroying stage stations.

These Indians are composed of hostile bands of the Sioux, Osages, Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who always have been, and probably ever will be, until exterminated,

By way of the old Cherokee trail and Fort Bridger, which route was adopted about four years ago by the proprietor of the great overland mail stages, and now the great thoroughfare across the mountains, we came to Salt Lake City. The distance is some six hundred miles, over the different ranges of the Rocky Mountains and through the Laranie plains, the valleys of Green and Bear rivers, via Bridger's pass. Fort Bridger is a military post, and a contral and important point. On the route there are regions susceptible of agricultural development, such as Laranie, the neighborhood of Fort

through the Laramie plains, the valleys of Green and Bear rivers, via Bridger's pass. Fort Bridger is a military post, and a contral and important point. On the route there are regions susceptible of agricultural development, such as Laramie, the neighborhood of Fort Bridger, and the Bear river valley.

The population of Utah is from one hundred and ten to one hundred and fifteen thousand whites. The number of Indians is small. The physical aspet of the centry is mountainous, with valleys which are rendered fertile by irrigation, and are thoroughly collivated by the industrious population, mostly Mormons, who are receiving large rewards for their industry by the demand for their agricultural products created by the filling up of the adjacent mining regions of Nevada, Idaho and Montana. Valuable mines of gold, silver, copper, iron and coal are also being developed in Utah, and the population is steadily increasing, both in Mormon and Gentile population.

Bat Lake City has increased in population and very much improved in its style of architecture within the past two years. It now numbers some fourteen or fifteen thornson inhabitants, and has a fine theatre, equal in finish and caracity to many in the Eastern States. It cost \$250,000. It has other public buildings, among which is the great Temple, as yet unfinished, but promising to become an ordine of great heavily and imposing proportions. It also sontains some fine commercial warehouses, whose proprietors are anassing large fort nes; and also banking houses, in which an extensive business is being transacted in gold dust, exchange with California and the Eastern seaboart, &c. In regard to manu actures we will briefly state that it contains a cotton mill, weelen factory, from foundry, mail factory, a number of flouring and sorgham mills, &c. All these improvements may be exclusively attributed to the indomitable energy and and supham may be exclusively attributed to the indomitable energy and the base of the mountains, and of the region.

Camp Douglas, eccupied

on British Territory—the depot of the Hudson Bay Company and the Frazer mining districts—are reached from Wallawalla.

OBEGON TERRITORY.

Umatilla derives its importance from being the nearest shipping point on the Columbia river for the mines of Idaho from the West, and the head of navigation for large steamers during summer. A boat leaves daily for the Dalles, where there is a portage of fifteen miles by railroad to the City of the Dalles—where another steamer is taken for the Cascade Falls, fifty miles—where there is another portage of three miles—when we are at tide water, and take another steamer for Portland, seventy-five miles. The scenery on the Columbia, by the route we have mentioned, is grand beyond description. Constantly in view is Mount Hood, Oregon, the highest mountains in North America, with other mountains of lesser magnitude. Below the Cascade Falls we encounter mountains on each side, while evergreen forests line the river banks and the sides of the mountains.

Portland is well known as the principal city in Oregon. It is situated on the Willamette river, near its mouth, and one hundred and fifty miles from the mouth of the Columbia river. It is the centre of a great agricultural region, is a growing, thrifty city, and has steamship lines to San Francisco, Victoria, &c., and has a large lumber trade with the Sandwich Islands. There have been some recent discoveries of gold leads not far from Portland, and this portion of Oregon is for this reason attracting considerable attention.

CALIFORNIA.

Going south from Portland, and this portion of Oregon until we strike California at Sacramento city—about one-half the distance being in Oregon, the remainder in California. It is not our present purpose to dwell upon the riches of the State of California, the splendors of the gorgous city of San Francisco, nor the vast and still accumulating importance of that region as one of the new empires of the Western hemisphere. We reserve that pleasant duty for another opportunity, and resume at once our tran

	COLD AND SHAME CHARGE	
		Miles.
	New York to Atchison	.1,500
u	Atchison to Fort Kearny	
8	(Here a road to Nebruska and Omaha cities inte-	
B	sects the main overland line.	1.30
ı	Fort Kearny to Denver City	400
ı	Denver City to salt Lake City	
ı	Salt Lake City to Fort Hall	
ı		
ı	Fort Hale to Virginia City	
ı	Fort Hale to Boise City	
9		
	Umatilla City, Oregon	
	Umatilia to Portland, Oregon	
	Portland to Sacramento, (alifornia	
	Facramento to Carson City, Novada	. 130
	Carson City to V rginia City, Nevada	. 10
	Virginia City to Austin City	
8	Austin City to Eagan Casion	
	Eagan Canon to Salt Lake City	200
	Mr. Leland estimates the white population of the	ie ter-
	ritories through which he passed as follows:-	
	POPULATION BY TERRITORIES.	
	Colorado	55,000
	Utah	10,000
	Montana	20,000
	Idaho	80,000
	Washington	
	Nevada	80,000
	We refer to the appended extracts from Mr. L.	aland's
	journal for further interesting information respect	
	momentic tens	

such Newton, the production of golds ordered state present such and the control of tensor of the control of tensor of the control of the control of tensor of the control o

blier. Notwithstanding this slow process the number of the drinking population in Virginia City does not seem to be less in proportion than where postage currency is the medium of exchange for the ardent.

Ocrousz 29.—Left Virginia City, and returned by same route to Fort Hall, and thence started for Boise City Nowember 3.

Novemmer 3.

An errived at Raft River station at seven A.

M. Here the stage had to lie over one day. Here I met a chief of the Saake tribe of Indians, named Yam Patch, with his two sons. While Ox and Eik Horn. Horse stealers had been committing depredations, and one horse was stolen from this stage station. Yam Patch and his tribe being friendly to the whites, were anxious to have the horse restored, and wanted me to accompany him and his sons to hum up the thief. Went out about affect miles to the foot of the mountains, and just inside of the radiou ceme in sight of the Indian in the act of skinning the horse, which he had killed for the purpose of cating the meat. The moment Yam-Patch saw that the thief had killed the horse he drew up his rifle and fired at the Indian, but missed him. The horse their returned the compinment by liring at Yam-Patch, the builtet passing through his left arm and into the leash part of his side. At this instant, White Ox rushed close up to the thief, and fired two charges of shot into his body, Killing killed the horse he drew up his rille and fired at the indian, but missed him. The horse their returned the compi ment by firing at Yam-Fatch, the builet passing through his left arm and into the fleshy part of his side. At this instant, White Ox rushed close up to the thief, and fired two charges of shot into his body, killing him instantly, and taking his scalp the next second. I thought the hunt was over, but Yam-Fatch him instantly and taking his scalp the next second. I thought the hunt was over, but Yam-Fatch him shad happened, and towards night a party of Sinkkos, with their requires and towards night a party of Sinkkos, with their requires and towards night a party of Sinkkos, with their requires and towards night a party of Sinkkos, with their requires and towards night a party of Sinkkos, with their requires and the horse at the one then set to work gathering says brush, and after having accum lated a huge pile upon the body of the dead Indian, set the mass on fire, consuming the body and rosating the horse at the near the horse at the sawage hullabales and horrid war dance was kept up the entire night. I was several times offered a rosated piece of this det found careas, but respectfully declined, not so much on account of any repuspance I had to good horse desh, well cooked, but from a decided objection to having the dish favored with "baked Indian," a Snake at that. This performance lasted all night. It was the wild est soone I ever winessed, or expect to, on or off any stage. Was presented by Yam-Patch's son, White Ox, with the dead Indian's scalp, which pretty toy I intend to carry home with me.

Novakma 5.—Returned to Raft River sixtion, and left at ten A. M. for Horse City, flasho Territory, where we arrived on the wild and thirty miles, passing the usual number of stage stations, being supplied with rooms for dining, drivers' accommodations. They are substantially built of stone

lars worth of silver in six days with imperfect mand dollars worth of silver in six days with imperfect machinery. These investigations and journey occupied three days time.

N. Verrenz II.—Visited Idaho City, the metropolis of this mining region. Here examined the placer diggings and several gold and silver bearing quartz mines, and found them in every way successful, and prosperity reigning everywhere Reperts of new discoveries of placer diggings and quartz leads were brought in daily. There is cons detable rivalry between Idaho City and Boiss City—but they are both flourishing in a wonderful degree. A good theatre and other places of amusement are among the structions of Idaho City. Remained there two days at the American, a good house—three dollars per day in gold.

NOVEMBER IS.—Went to Umatilla, on the Columbia river, in Oregon, three hundred miles, laying over one day at Mescham's ranche, Lee's encampment, on the summit of the islue Mountain, where a day's hunting was enjoy d in the tember, capturing a moose and a great quantity of small game. At Umatilia stopped at the Metropol tan Hotel, kept by a Str. Davis—good quarters at three dollars per day, in gold. Mot Z. F. Moody, Eeq., who, two years ago, pitched his tent on the riverbank, and hus amassed a fortone in trading and speculations in real estate; just elected mayor of the newly organized city.

November 16.—Went twenty five miles up the Columbia, then thirty by stage to Walla-walla, where I met George F. Thomas, Eeq., and visited the race track, wituessing a race by running horses, which made good time, in presence of a large gathering. Rema ned over one day, at the Dallea, viewing the Cascade Falls, and joining the Indians in the sport of spearing salmon in the river. Indians abound here at this time, securing salmon for their winter's food.

November 16.—On the trip down to Portland met Golonel Joseph R. Rughles, President of the Gregor Steam.

several others of Gen ral conner's such that take City in a delichtrol affair. Remained in Sait Lake City until the 30th.

DE 199 and 10 — At twelve, noon, left Sait Lake City in a sleigh with four horses, and attired in a complete and unique buildalo suit, prepared in San Francisco, for the winter's trip entitled. Being the only passenger, I had the solitary pleasure of enjoying alone the solemn grantile solitary pleasure of enjoying alone the solemn grantile.

singly with four horses, and attrict in a complete summing the buildo suit, prepared in San Francisco, for the winter's trip castward. Being the only passenger, I had the solitary pleasance of enjoying aione the soleum grandeur of the ride to Atchison, over the snew-clad peaks and through the valleys and gerges of the Rocky Mountains and across the bread land sea of the Great Plains, a distance of tw-ive hundred and fitty miles—the entire distance from Sait Lake City being a complished in ten days and a haif.

The 10th of January, 1865, saw me back again in Atchison, and the 14th of the same month back in New Yerk, having, within the space of four months exactly, fravelled twice across the American continent at one of its broadest parts, visited all the principal points on the route, explored a subterrancan city of silver, examined the startling marvels of the regions through which I traversed met most of the leading mon, had my buildio, deer, grizzly bear and Indian tunts, hobotic with Brigham Young and danced with his wives, and fully satisfied myself that this is an enormous country and that the metropolis of New York is the biggest and best place in it.

Police Intelligence.

CHARGE OF STEALING A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSITS.
William J. Molony, a bartender at 328 Pearl street, was arrested by officer Ober, of the First precinct, charged with having stolen a certificate of deposite for \$2,500 in gold, issued by the banking house of Messrs. Esgene Kelly & Co. to Mr. James A. Thompson, of 110 Chatham street. On Friday Mr. Thompson was in the public house where the prisoner officiated as barkeeper, and, after leaving, missed his certificate. Subsequently the accused called on Mr. Engene Plunkett, 36 Wall street, who is connected with the banking house in question, and, presenting the certificate of deposite issued to Mr. Thompson, demanded payment on it. In consequence of the certificate not being properly certified, payment was refused to Molony, and he left, and was subsequently tak n into custody. The accus d denied knowing anything about the matter; but Just ce Dowling, before whom he was arraigned, committed him to prison for trail, without bail. The stolen certificate has not been recovered. arrested by officer Ober, of the First precinct, charged

TWO MORE ARRESTS FOR CAREYING CONCEALED

WAPONS.

On Saturday ovening officer Higgins, of the Fourteenth precinct, arrested a man named Martin Kelly, in Broadway, charged with being drunk and disorderly. While the prisoner was being secured he threatened the officer's life, and said, "Come for me, you son of a b—h, and I'll blow your head off!" He had a pistol in his pocket. After lodging in the station house over night Kelly was taken before Justice Dowling, and, in default of one thousand dollars bail for his future good behavior, was sent to the Pentitentiary.

A similar disposition was made of ficury Williams (colored), arrested by officer Langdon, of the Sixth precinct, on a charge of intoxication. Williams had an eldernity dagger in his possession, but it was not alloged that he attempted to use it.

Coroners' Inquests.

A MAN FOURD DRAD IN HIS ROOM—HE HAD BEEN MESSING SINGS THE STH INSTART.—On the 8th Instant a man named Kautzberger, who occupied apartments in the house 588 Second avenue, was missed, and the inmates of the premises did not see him again. Finding the door of his room fastened, on Saturday even pg, something wrong was suspected, and information was sent to Captain Burdick, of the Twenty-first precent. He repaired to the house, and, bursting in the door, discovered Kautzberger in an upright position in a chair near the bed, life being extinct. He is supposed to have been dead for nearly ten days, but the cause of death did not transpire. Coroner Gover was notified to hold an inquest on the body. Deceased was a German, forty-five years of age. He was a widower, and had one child, who is in charge of some friends.

man 65 years of age, while at work in the shoe manufac tory of Henry McClellan, No. 9 Ferry street, on Saturday evening, fell through the hatchway from the fourth to the lower floor of the building, and was almost instantly killed. His remains were conveyed to the Fourth pre-cinct station house, and Goroner Widey notified to hold as toward. Becaused resided at 120 Ninth avenue.